

The National Expenditure.  
From the National Intelligencer.

A cunningly devised and very successful scheme has lately been published in the National Intelligencer to divert the public attention from the true state of the case, and to represent the public money by the Administration as having been expended for the purpose of the war, and that article is being copied and reprinted everywhere in a manner to prove that the Administration is as much as it is possible to substantiate. It is as if it were but a small piece of sophistical deception. In the first article, we have thought that the Administration proper time to produce the following paper, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, nor its facts.

reader not to forget, whilst he reads it, that the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, were the four years of Mr. Adams's Administration, and that the effects of the *Justice* relative to pretended abuses under the Administration began to be felt in 1820, and continued through the whole of the last Administration, and under the present Administration, down to this day : and that during the whole of that time the Administration party has been the upper hand in Congress, and thereby the power of controlling the expenditure of

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY  
OF THE TREASURY.  
*Transmitting a statement of Expenditures  
exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year  
1824 to 1838.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
June 27, 1838.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the  
House of Representatives of the 25th inst.,  
I have the honor to lay before the House a  
statement showing the amount of expenditures  
exclusive of the public debt, for each year from  
1824 to 1838."

I am, very respectfully,

your obedient servant  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. J. K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

*Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, officers of the Public Debt, for each year from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, and the amount of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.*

For the year 1824,	\$15,250,146 1/2
" 1825,	11,450,550 1/2
" 1826,	13,062,016 1/2
" 1827,	19,654,000 1/2

"	1828,	12,956,000
"	1829,	13,236,000
"	1830,	12,660,000
"	1831,	13,229,500
"	1832,	13,867,000
"	1832,	15,516,338
"	1833,	22,713,755
"	1834,	18,425,417
"	1835,	17,514,950
"	1836,	30,863,164
"	1837,	38,164,745

NOTE.—The above sums include proceeds for trust funds and indemnities, which, all was \$5,610,404 38.

T. L. SMITH, Register  
 Treasury Department,  
 Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

\* This sum is subject to small variations from the settlement of the accounts of the Treasury.

The expenditures for the three first years of 1838, (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress Dec. 1838,) amounted to **\$25,427,411**.

DAVIS and THOMPSON, in Citizens' County.—The Mississippi Intelligencer, in reference to the speeches lately made by these gentlemen, says that Mr. Thompson

could not hold Mr. Davis to the point. Let us see what Mr. Thompson said in reply. Mr. Thompson contends that the democratic doctrine is—to abide by a constitution; and that the great difference between the two parties is now dependent upon that principle. "Well," said Mr. Davis, in his answer to Mr. Thompson, "You now say you are in favor of Martin Van Buren for President, and I oppose the State at the ensuing November election should instruct you to vote for Clay, will you obey the instruction?" Mr. Thompson replied, he would not; he would vacate his seat in Congress, and leave the State and its interest to be represented until another election could be held. This is what the Independent calls—*sliding down to the point*! The poor rule that will not work both ways! And instead of Mr. Davis' flying from the point, it is Mr. Thompson that completely upsets his own doctrine. He has it determined, whether instructed or not, to vote for Van Buren, right or wrong—to see aside what he calls the democratic doctrine, for men. And yet, wherever goes, he proclaims himself to be a democrat—an advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy! Charming consistency!

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, but we suppose he is a stout on some other point' before he is on Mr. Davis again. We, however, will

him, before he makes another attack, lick his flint?

How can Mr. Thompson reconcile his whole of this Loco focus amalgamation Political burlesquing of his? Why come out with some sort of a farcical notions of this, if he has any? Is less he should make a better use of his has, Mr. Davis will 'now let us Sal river' without ever giving us a single word in his hands. The people we trust of course, have longed for the return of Congress, and they will send no more, less he is willing to obey the inspiration given by the State. — *Also does Way.*

**COPIAH.**—The Circuit Court of this county commenced its session on Monday week. Judge Moulter presiding. The forthcoming bonds were quashed.

An outrage, almost unparalleled in the history of any country, was perpetrated in this county last week. A jury had found a verdict of manslaughter against Charles L. Carter, convicted of killing John Rogers, the night Carpenter, under the name of the man and he, was under a guard, and the room in which he was confined, while out was shot in the night, and immediately after was surrounded by three men and most brutally treated with knives. Three room men, who had been arrested on suspicion of having committed this crime, were released. They are unrepentant to help

**PAUPERSHIP AND DEPENDENCY.**—The number of paupers in a poor

Philosophy word this without mentioning a real, of course, which have happened in the following effect. That is, having a pretty wife, called out Florida; that she and a negro, after some time, presumed to have been day the state of law, joined partnership; that she, the original husband, was by before she happily married, was not dead, and, saying in fact that the nation deeply opposed such infirmities, and, in consequence, that there long since, referred to give all the three children the possession of the property.